

signed for protection, enacted in violation of the Compromise act, evinces on the part of its authors and supporters, a design to revive Mr. Clay's mis-called American System.

Resolved, That our Democratic Senator, the Hon. R. J. Walker, and our Representatives in Congress merit our approbation for their zealous opposition to the tariff bill of last session.

The following resolution was offered by Col. V. E. Howard, and after considerable discussion, adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the present tariff law being intended for the protection of American manufactures, is unconstitutional, unequal and oppressive.

[Col. C. S. Tarpley moved to strike out the word "unconstitutional," which motion was unanimously rejected.]

Resolved, That we consider the 22d day of February the most suitable day for the assembling of said Convention, and the city of Jackson the most suitable place, and that we recommend to our democratic brethren throughout the State to hold meetings in their respective counties for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in all the democratic papers in this State.

WM. M. GWIN, Chairman.

C. M. PRICE, Secretaries.
G. R. FALL, Secretaries.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—The mail steam ship Caledonia, reached Boston on 2d inst. having left Liverpool on 19th ult. via Halifax. She brought full files of Liverpool papers to the morning of 19th ult. and London to the evening of 18th ult. both inclusive. From the Boston Atlas of the evening of her arrival we gather the following items:

Every thing on the Continent was quiet, and the state of trade remained as dull as ever. The cotton market had experienced a decline of 1-8 d. on American qualities. Money was abundant, yet the Liverpool cotton market was inactive, and the operations in the factories dull.

The factory of Messrs. Marshall of Shrewsbury, has been compelled by the hostile tariff of America and France, to give notice to their workmen that there will be no longer employment for them, and that the residue will be employed only five days weekly, instead of full time. A similar notice has been given to those employed in the factory of Messrs. Marshall at Leeds.

The Ratification of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States was made on 14th ult.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, one of the Commissioners who explored the North-Eastern boundary on the part of Great Britain in 1810, undertook in an after-dinner speech, at Plymouth, to defend the treaty lately concluded between England and the United States. He expressed it as his opinion that the settlement that had been made was the best for both parties that could be made. He strongly condemned the attacks made upon the terms of treaty by the English press.

The steam ship Great Western was put up for sale at auction, at Bristol, but the bidding being too low she was bought in by the Company for £14,000.

The following is given as the actual damage done by the late Liverpool fire:

40,797 bales of cotton, 12,937 barrels of turpentine, 150 barrels rosin, 39 casks tallow, 60 tons oil, 145 tons hemp, 141 tons flax, 210 casks beef, 3,224 barrels flour, 800 sacks flour, 5 tons coffee, 5 tierces coffee, 57 casks tinned, 14 cases tinned, 180 cases quercitron bark, 60 casks horn tips, 51 tons legwood, 34 double bales madder, 416 barrels Indian corn, 6 packages India rubber, 3 crates teazels, and several packages and parcels of drugs.

A good deal of public attention has been directed against the Chartists taken prisoners during the recent disturbances in the manufacturing districts. Special Commissions have been held in the counties of Chester, Lancaster and Stafford. The prisoners were mostly convicted, and some have been sentenced to imprisonment, whilst others of the more vile have been transported for various periods. Lord Abinger's charge to the jury at Liverpool, has formed a topic affording much controversy by the press.

The Radical prints denounce it in the strongest language, whilst the Conservatives scarcely attempt to defend it. Mr. Cobden made a severe attack upon it at a meeting of the Anti Corn Law League at Manchester. Lord Abinger, in his charge went so far as to lay down principles almost withholding from the people the right of meeting.

The nuptials of Princess Sophia of Orange, with the Duke of Saxo Weimar, were celebrated at the Hague, on 5th ult.

Princess Mary, daughter of Prince William of Prussia was married on 5th ult. with the Prince Royal of Bavaria.

The London papers say that the Afghan war, is in all probability ended—Akbar Khan had proposed to Gen. Pollock to surrender his captives at once, on receiving an assurance that Great Britain would be released by the Indian government and that Afghanistan would be evacuated by the English army. These propositions were so favorably received, that the war was considered in London to be really at an end.

The Paris papers are nearly unanimous in their assertion, that an obvious cleanness between France and England exists, and to remove which, it is now suggested, is one of the causes to which the visit of the King of the Belgians may be ascribed. It is said on the Bourse that the French government had demanded of the English cabinet the motives for the activity now observable in the dock-yards of Great Britain, and that the reply had been favorable to the maintenance of the existing good understanding between the two countries.

The Courier Francaise, in alluding to the note addressed by Mr. Webster to Lord Ashburton, respecting the imprisonment of seamen, seems anxious to place England in an unfavorable light, and to draw consolation for France from the present unsettled state of the question.

"The state of the note," it says, "is clear and cutting as much as Lord Ashburton's reply is humble, crafty, and elusive of the question. Mr. Webster takes advantage of the treaty just concluded, and pushes on with audacity to gain another point."

Lord Ashburton, on the contrary, conscious of having yielded too much, hastens his retreat and eludes discussion. The conciliatory tone of the British envoy more fully demonstrates the profundity of the difference. Lord Ashburton seeks to explain the difference by geographical position, and hints that were the United States an island they would feel as England does.

This only proves that the difference being in the nature of things, is irremovable, and unsolvable but by war. If Great Britain can keep her sailors by no other means than hunting them beneath the decks of other countries' vessels, and if Americans can get sailors only by taking English subjects, to persist is necessary and vital to both. The result is, that the British government has terminated, by dint of concessions, such of its difficulties as pacific measures could resolve; but that it has gained nothing on all the questions on which war was pending, and that, consequently, it was forced to renounce settling such matters. It therefore ensues that, if England wishes to remain in peace with the United States, she has only to remain at peace with the world; for, on the first maritime war, the question of the right of search will arise, and that question must inevitably embroil her with the United States.

Madeira was tranquilly, but it is said the republican party are forming plans to overturn the existing government. Several secret societies are formed, but no plan supported by influential persons, is yet determined on.

The Cortes was convoked to 14th November.

Constantinople, Sept. 21st.—There is every probability of peace being preserved between Turkey and Persia. The Persian arm, which was intended for the invasion of Turkey, has not advanced beyond the frontier, and commercial relations have been renewed, which is the best symptom of returning peace.

The Porte has positively declined to admit the interference of the great powers in the affairs of Syria. It declares that it will submit to no dictation in the internal administration of the empire, and it will appoint whatever governor it pleases to rule over the mountain tribes of the Lebanon.

The mediation of England and Russia has been accepted by the Porte in the Persian affair.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We are asked why we have begun the discussion of the Presidential question so early in the day? We answer, because it is an important question, and we desire to obtain the sense of the people in regard to it. There seems to have been a muddle clapped upon the mouth of the Democratic press, for it maintains the preposterous silence in regard to a most interesting and exciting topic.

For ourselves, we mean to discuss this in every other question which we think will likely interest our readers. No harm can spring from a calm and deliberate consideration of any subject which is not improper in itself. It is conceded on all sides that the Presidency is a question of vast moment, and that too much light cannot be shed upon it, in order to assist the community in making its decision. A free press to express in preference, in the spirit of liberty and kindness, for either Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Buchanan, or Colonel Johnson, is not only

desirable in itself, but the only means by which a National Convention can truly discover the sentiment of the whole party.

To say that we must wait until after the convention has made a choice, before we begin canvassing the claims of candidates, is to take the power of decision out of the hands of the people, and to give it to a mere body of men, elected for a purpose, and who would have to reflect the feelings of the people, we must first learn what those feelings are, through the medium of the press. We want no canvass, dictating to and controlling the popular will, but an open, unobscured contention, that fairly and fully embodies the preference of the whole democratic party.

There need be no fear of a kindness to war is one of the candidates. Our party is so fortunately situated, that an upright man could cheerfully give his vote to any of its more prominent members. Confidence may be reposed in any of the distinguished men, who have been named by us, for the chief executive office of the nation; and whoever among them should receive the formal nomination, will be unanimously supported. On this point all are agreed. The determination, we believe, is universal to abide by the decision of the Convention. And it is for this reason, as much as any other, that the claims of each candidate should be presented, temperately, but fearlessly and candidly.

We have uttered our preference for Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina. Let us as briefly as we can, give the reasons which have governed our own minds in making a choice.

1st. We think that the principles of Mr. Calhoun are more in accordance with the feelings of the mass of the Democratic party, than those of any other man. All are no doubt, liberal and consistent democrats, but all are not liberal and comprehensive to the same degree. On the two great questions of the day, the two most important to our civil welfare and social progress, the tariff and the currency, Mr. Calhoun is far in advance of any of his competitors. He understands the subjects thoroughly, and is in favor of no half-way measures of reform.

2. Mr. Calhoun has greater talent for administration than any other statesman that we can call to mind. His intellect is peculiarly penetrating, systematic. When he was at the head of the War Department, the rapidity and ease with which he reformed the abuses that inevitably grew up in so many departments, was an occasion of surprise and admiration to all who understood the working of government machinery. Place him in the Presidential chair, and he would instantly reform all the departments.

3. Mr. Calhoun possesses those qualities of originality, boldness, and firm adherence to principle, which always attract the sympathies of the multitude. Like Gen. Jackson, he is straight-forward and honest. The people, may easily know him. His principles are above board.—He does not suffer himself to be swayed by personal motives; but having a distinct ideal and plan of government, he carries them out with inflexible purpose. A deep, strong, abiding enthusiasm, is the feeling with which he is everywhere regarded by his friends.

4. We believe that Mr. Calhoun is at this moment the most popular candidate. At the South, there can be no doubt, that he is not merely the chief favorite of the people, but that they have no other favorite. With the working classes of the North, too, he is an object of the strongest admiration. His name cannot be mentioned in a public meeting without exciting a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm. They adore his genius; they like his frank and manly bearing; they feel a common attachment to his principles; and they esteem him for his unswerving and generous character.—See *Free Press*, Vol. 1, N. Y.

From the N. Y. Ec. Post.

TARIFF ITEMS.

Every day sees new instances of the inadequacy of the demagogic efforts that will be produced by them, as aid in the recent tariff, either one or under our observation, or are brought to our knowledge.

The duty on sewing silk is two dollars and a half per pound. Every sailor attached to any vessel bound to this country from a port where sewing silk is exported, can by converting a few pounds in his mattress, or in any other manner, realize more than the amount of his wages for the whole voyage. If this duty is laid for the purpose of revenue, it will entirely fail, as there will be no importation of the article. If it is laid for protection, it will likewise fail, for there will be so much of the article clandestinely brought into the country as to undersell the home manufactures. If this duty was laid to encourage the violation of the laws and the contempt of the institutions of the Government, it will succeed effectually, for a splendid bounty that is given to the smuggler.

The duty on brandy is a dollar per gallon. On a pipe of brandy it will be about a hundred and twenty dollars. A few pipes thrown overboard by a vessel as she approached the land, would escape the duty, and yield to her owner more than the necessary expenses of the voyage. A small cargo of the article would, if successfully smuggled into port, yield ten or fifteen thousand dollars. Is this no inducement to the keen and active American to transgress the laws of his country? A price of fifteen thousand dollars within their reach, would move whole villages to grasp it. Much more would it excite the inhabitants of a city, where the chief pursuit is the acquisition of gain. Consider the long stretch of our sea-coast, with its bays, and creek, and solitary inlets, whose repose is now to be disturbed by the mad wild deeds of men, and the nautical habits of vast numbers of our people, and we then shall understand the amount of smuggling that will be done. Eight years ago, the northern part of New York, parts of Ohio and Michigan, received in a clandestine manner, from Canada, a large portion of the brandy that they consumed. Yet no one ever doubted the faithfulness of the revenue officers, or accused them of purposely sleeping when they should have been awake.

A duty on cotton of three cents per lb. is imposed. Was this for revenue or protection?

The duty on the low priced cotton, such as are in use among the mass of the people, who have only limited means, is laid on with a desperation of purpose. In the first place the minimum price of all such goods as are not dyed and colored, is fixed at thirty cents. On these valuations a thirty per cent. duty is imposed. Thus shirting, which can be bought for six and seven cents at wholesale, are made subject to a ninety per cent. duty. An additional ten per cent. would make the duty equal to the whole cost of the article. On shirting of a higher price, a sixty per cent. duty is imposed. This is more than half the price of the article. Precisely similar is the case with the cheap cottons; which are so usually worn. The servant that receives one or two dollars per week as wages; pays a sixty per cent. duty on the cotton dress she wears. The farmer pays the same duty on the common dresses of the female portion of his family. This is exacted at a moment when wheat is seventy cents, oats twenty-one cents and all his other produce at the same. On the cotton shirting that he or his sons wear in the fields, he pays a duty of ninety per cent. What does he gain by all this taxation? What is the duty on raw hides (in which he might expect some advantage)? On raw hides of all kinds the duty is fixed at five per cent. ad valorem. How do the farmers and the cotton manufacturers stand under this bill? Yet it is what the whigs call equal protection to all.

From the New York Herald.

"It has been alleged that the National Bank, by controlling the local banks, through its branches, checks their penuriousness over action, and thereby to induce over purchases. The operations of the Bank may be illustrated by the action of a well known house in Wall street prior to 1836. Merchants from all sections of the country in those years came to New York, and bought goods to an amount, regulated by the actual sales that they could make, then by the extent of the credit that they obtained from their local banks. These merchants bought of the Pearl street houses, goods for which they gave their long dated bills, payable at their own banks. These notes were discounted by the house in question for cash, if no longer than 60 days to run, or for their note at 60 days if four months to run. These notes to the extent of \$100,000 per month, were re-issued, say to Richmond, Virginia, for collection; as they matured at the Branch Bank there, they were all paid in the full of the local banks, consequently drawing a large advance against them in the hands of the branch. This balance, drawn in specie, constantly kept them in check, and in the power of the branch bank. The branch then remitted to the branch here, which became the governing power, and was itself subject to no control, but that arising from the foreign demand for specie. The local banks being kept in control by the branch, were obliged to be cautious in their loans to dealers—they being restricted in credits, bought less, and in consequence, the Pearl street houses imported less, which again diminished the foreign demand for coin. This was, apparently, a healthy operation, but the regulator itself was subject to no control but its own will and pleasure, and the foreign exchange. The high tariff of 1828 first stopped that demand by prohibiting imports. The United States Bank being then relieved of all control, doubled its discounts in two years, or raised them from 31 to \$61,000,000. This in the same degree, relaxed its control over all the local banks, which increased their loans \$125,000,000 in the same time. This raised prices to such a degree, as to nullify the high duties, and increase imports, representing a demand for coin, an leading to the reversion of 1833. At that period, credits were obtained abroad from London houses, which postponed the specie demand until 1837, when its accumulation was so great as to break down every thing. After this, State stocks became the medium of foreign credit, which becoming dishonored, have now left the country without foreign credit in any shape. Now, however, a new prohibitive tariff has been created, and were the banks now in the same position as formerly, would bring about the same effect. But the Banking system has now been crushed. The expensive power has been so crippled, that it is beyond the power of the tariff again to put it in action; and the disastrous effects of a prohibitive tariff will weigh upon commerce with its full force, destroying trade, and depriving the Government of its revenue."

STEAMBOAT BURNED.

The steamboat Maid of Arkansas, was totally consumed yesterday morning at nine o'clock, about two miles above Carleton. She was laden with 1150 bales of Cotton, taken in at Vicksburg and other places on the river. Fire was by some means communicated from the boilers to the floor of the clerk's cabin, which spread with such rapidity that the passengers and crew had barely time to escape with their lives, and without saving a particle of baggage nor any of the boat's papers. Very little if any of the cotton has been saved. The boat will be a total loss, as we understand that no insurance has been effected on her. She was owned principally by the Captain, E. P. Mitchell.—N. O. Her.

COTTON.—The news brought over by the Caledonia, from Liverpool and Havre, is very unfavorable to the Cotton trade. The markets in both places were in a state of great depression. In Liverpool there was a fixed decline of 1-8 a 1-4 d per lb. The papers attribute this state of things to various causes, but chiefly to the restrictions of the late tariff of our Congress.—We give below the Liverpool classification up to 18th ult., and the New Orleans prices up to 12th inst.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.

Interior,	44 a 44
Ordinary,	5 a 54
Midling,	54 a 6
Middling Fair,	64 a 7
Fair,	74 a 74
Good Fair,	84 a 84
Good and Fine,	94 a —

NEW ORLEANS PRICES.

Choice,	94 a —
Pine,	84 a 84
Fair,	74 a 74
Middling Fair,	64 a 7
Middling,	54 a 7
Ordinary,	44 a 54

New Orleans Money Market.

From the New Orleans Merchant's Transcript, November 12.

United States Bank Notes,	55 a 60
Union Bank-notes, N. Orleans,	14 to 24 dis.
Louisiana,	par.
Gas Light,	par.
Mechanics and Traders,	par.
City,	14 to 24 dis.
Louisiana State,	4 to 5
Consolidated,	22 to 28
Commercial,	3 to 4
Canal,	5 to 7
Carrollton,	5 to 7
Citizens,	30 to 33
Improvement,	55 to 60
Atchafalaya,	60 to 65
Exchange,	55 to 60
1st and 2nd Municipalities,	15 to 17
Third Municipality,	50 to 55
Alabama,	17 to 20
Kentucky,	1 to 2
Tennessee,	3 to 5
Ohio,	5 to 8
Indiana,	2 to 5
Blue Backs,	13 to 15
Miss. Union Bank,	17 a 20 per doll.
Agricultural,	55 a 60
Grand Gulf,	30 a 33
Planters' Bank,	55 a 60

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, in Yazoo City, under the firm and style of **CHAMBERS, ELLIS & CO.**, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; one of the partners, A. A. McWILLIE, having retired from the firm. The business of the firm will be conducted by W. R. Chambers and J. J. Ellis.

A. A. McWILLIE,
J. J. ELLIS,
W. R. CHAMBERS.

Canton, Nov. 6th, 1842.

N. B. The Commission, Forwarding and Grocery business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of Chambers and Ellis.

W. R. CHAMBERS,
J. J. ELLIS.

Yazoo City, Nov. 10th, 1842.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

MADISON COUNTY.

In the circuit court of said county to November term 1842.

Susan Gortley,

vs.

Peter D. Hiltzheim.

an attachment for \$270.00,

THE attachment in this case having been returned by the Sheriff, to the Clerk's office of said court duly executed on the estate of Peter D. Hiltzheim, notice is hereby given that unless the said defendant do appear here, on or before the next term of this court, and give special bail and plead herein, judgment final by default will be rendered against him, and the estate attached be sold.

WM. MONTGOMERY, Clerk.

T. C. Topper, P. Q.

Oct. 4th, 1842.

4-4

Rail Road Inn,

VICKSBURG.

GEO. H. GRAY has opened a house of entertainment in the City of Vicksburg, under the above name. It is situated on Mulberry street better known as Rail Road street, two squares north of the Depot. It being situated equally connected to the Steamboat Landing, the Produce and Commission Stores, and the Depot, offers advantages to Planters and others visiting Vicksburg on business, in point of location not possessed by any other House in the City.

For the accommodation of his customers he will have a porter in waiting, to convey baggage to and from the Cars, Steamboats, &c. free of charge. His charges are fixed at a low rate, corresponding with the pressure of the times, and are as follows, viz:

Board per week,	\$8 00
" day,	1 50
Single meal each,	50
Lodgings,	25
do without meals,	50

The proprietor takes this means of expressing his thanks to those who have patronized his house, and hopes by attention to his business, and a disposition to accommodate, and render comfortable those who may call on him, to merit a continuance of their favor.

Vicksburg, September, 1842—1-5

Gilmore & Henderson,

NEW ORLEANS.

Henderson & Gilmore,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Commission Merchants.

L. F. HENDERSON. J. M. GILMORE.

Sept 17 1842—1-1

FRANKLIN & HENDERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW ORLEANS.

LAUGHLIN & SEARLES,

Agents,

VICKSBURG.

Sept. 21, 1842. 2-11

LIVERS & McLEAN,

Receiving, Forwarding and

Commission Merchants,

No. 3, PRENTISS ROW,

Vicksburg, Miss.

HAVE received by late arrivals,

30 Casks Bacon Sides,

13 do do Hams,

5 do do Shoulders,

SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, BAGGING,

ROPE and TWINE, &c. &c.,

All which we offer on the best terms for Cash, or on the usual terms to our customers. Specie advances made on Cotton or other produce consigned to us for sale. September 30, 1842. 3-3m

J. BURCHETT & CO.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

Levee Street,

VICKSBURG, MI.

2 doors north of Prentiss & Dawson

break row,

ARE ready to make CASH advances on cotton consigned to their house in Vicksburg, or to **Watts & Biggs** in New Orleans. They also have constantly on hand, Bagging, Rope and Twine; also Groceries, Negro Clothing, and plantation supplies generally, which we will furnish low for cash or cotton. Vicksburg, Sept. 15 1842—1-1

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Carpenter, dec'd., that a further time of three months has been extended to the undersigned commissioners appointed by the Honorable Probate Court of Madison County, Miss., by said Court to receive and report claims against said estate. This further notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against said estate that the undersigned commissioners will meet on the first Saturday in each month for the next three months at the office of O. R. Singleton, Esq., for the purpose of attending to the aforesaid business of said estate.

O. R. SINGLETON,
WM. PRIESTLEY,
SAM'L. SCOTT,
Commissioners.

Oct. 15, 1842. 5-3m

LOOK OUT.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned are requested to come forward and make settlement as I am going away.

E. CRIM.

Nov. 5, 1842. 8-1

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the public that having secured the assistance of an able workman, he is prepared to execute all descriptions of smith's work in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. His shop is situated opposite the Messrs Calhoun's Law Office, and in the rear of J. Hite's Saddler's Shop.

DAVID COOK.

Canton, Oct. 20, 1842 6-3t

For Sale,

ONE Horse Cart and a carryall, and also a lot of unfinished work such as ox wagons, two horse wagons, ox and horse carts &c. that can be finished on the shortest kind of notice.

N. B. I will take blue backs at their valuation.

E. CRIM.

Canton, Oct. 15, 1842.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHANCERY,

Of the State of Mississippi, September Rule, 1842.

A. B. Wiles,

vs.

The President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana.

UPON opening the matters of this Bill and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana are not inhabitants of this state, but reside beyond the limits thereof so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed upon them. It is therefore ordered, that unless said defendants appear before the Chancellor at the Court room in the town of Jackson, the first Monday in December next ensuing, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed as to said defendants, and such order and decree made therein as the Chancellor may deem equitable and just. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in the Independent Democrat once a week for two months.

Attest: R. L. DIXON, CTA.

By F. N. HARRISON, D. C.

A. T. MOORE, Comp. Sol.

Sept. 17, 1842. 1-4